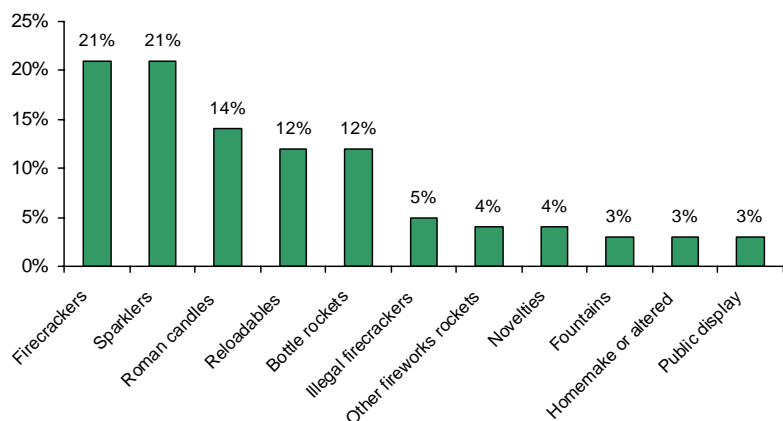


Characteristics of Fireworks Injuries Continued

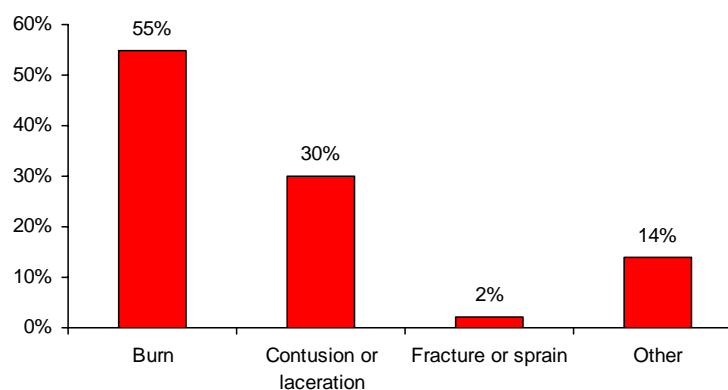
- **55%** of the 2006 fireworks injuries were burns, while **30%** were contusions and lacerations.
- **One-third** of the people injured by fireworks were under the age of 15.
- The risk of fireworks injury was **two-and-a-half** times as high for children ages 10-14 as for the general population.
- Sparklers, fountains, and novelties alone accounted for **28%** of the emergency room fireworks injuries in 2006.



2006 Fireworks-Related Injuries by Type of Fireworks



2006 Fireworks Related Injuries by Type of Injury



Risk of Private Fireworks Use



FACT: 90% of the fireworks injuries treated in hospital emergency rooms involved fireworks that Federal regulations permit consumers to use.

The risk of fire death relative to time used shows fireworks as the riskiest consumer product.

- The risk that someone will die from fire when fireworks are being used is higher relative to exposure time than the risk of fire death when a cigarette is being smoked.
- The risks with fireworks are **not** limited to displays, public or private. Risks also exist wherever fireworks are **manufactured, transported, or stored**.
- “**Safe and sane**” fireworks are neither. Fireworks and sparklers are designed to explode or throw off showers of hot sparks. Temperatures may exceed 1200°F.



FACT: The following five states have banned access by the public to all fireworks: **Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island.**

NFPA encourages people to enjoy public displays of fireworks that comply with NFPA 1123. NFPA is strongly opposed to any consumer use of fireworks.